

Post Office Library

THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL. VI. NO. 49.

BRANDON, MAN., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 21 1889

FIVE CENTS

MILLER & COMPANY. CLOTHIERS.

Are giving Special Attention this week to

BOYS' CLOTHING

We have 100 Suits to chose from. Something the Boys need.

A PAIR OF BUCKSKIN MITTS GIVEN WITH
EVERY SUIT OF BOYS' CLOTHING.

ALL SIZES IN BOYS' UNDERWEAR.

Can fit a Giant with a Suit of Underwear.

10 DOZ. CAPS RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

All kinds, Seal, Otter, Persian and Russian Lamb, Dog, Coy, Mink, Wool and Cordurlys.

MEN'S HEAVY ULSTERS,

Genuine Blizzard Foolers, with Storm Collars, from \$8 up.

CLOVES, MITTS, SHIRTS, TIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

Here we Shine, showing 5 or 6 Lines in Natural Wool and Cashmere.

We have Pants to fit the Tallest Man in Manitoba.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

Cop. 9th Street and Rosser Ave., South Side.

COLE & SANDERS OLD STAND

MILLER & CO.

DALY & COLDWELL,
BAKERIES, &c.
Bakers for the Imperial Bank of Canada.
MONEY TO LOAN.

DR. DICKSON,
DENTIST,
Office over Fleming Drug Store, entrance on
Rosser Avenue.
Associate—Administrator for Palauless Extract
of Teeth.

JOHN DICKSON, D.L.

S. W. MCINNIES,
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.
Member of the Royal Canadian Physicians and
Surgeons, and of the Royal Canadian
Medical Association. Druggist.
Corner of 9th Street and Rosser Avenue.
One for Palauless extraction of teeth.
Tooth without plates. Office always open.

DR. SPENCE,
M.D., C.M., University of McGill, Montreal,
and Member of the Royal Canadian Physicians and
Surgeons, and of the Royal Canadian
Medical Association. Druggist.
Tenth Street, next School House, Brandon.

DR. L. A. MORE,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
Member of the College of Physicians and
Surgeons of Ontario, and of the Royal Canadian
Medical Association. Druggist.
Fourth St. Telephone connection.

J. H. BROWNLEE, D.L.S.,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
Municipal Work, Bridge Plans & Specifications.
Rosser Ave. and 10th St., Brandon.

W. H. SHILLINGLAW, Stud. C. Soc. C.E.,
ARCHITECT,
Office over Northern Public & Man. Railway
Office, Brandon.

JOSEPH P. CURRAN,
Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.
Carberry, Man.

For sale Money Landed on Chaffed
Mortgage and Improved Homes at lowest
current rates of interest.

LANGHAM HOTEL,
RE-OPENED.

JAMES W. NEALON, PROPRIETOR.
Under New management and a thorough re-
fitting thereabout, with everything new
and improved. Re-opened and is now
in full revenue gear.

SPECIAL RATE TO COMMERCIAL MEN.

HOT AND COLD WATER BATH.

The House is heated by Steam throughout.

AT BUSES MEET ALL TRAINS.

MANITOBA
DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY.

Investigations, Evidence Prepared,
Party Paid and Arrests made
Without Quietly and Legally Transacted.

J. R. FORTIER, Manager.

P.O. Box 14.

The Merchants Bank of Canada.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$5,750,000

RESERVE FUND \$2,000,000

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE

Deposits received and interest allowed at Four
per cent per annum.

S. P. PHILLIPS, Manager.

CITY COUNCIL

Regular meeting of the council on Mon-
day evening. Present the Mayor, Ald.
A. Kelly, Russell, Filling, T. K. Kelly,
Brown, Flinn, John, Borden, Coldwell.

Minutes of last regular meeting read
and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS

From Thos. Harkness, asking for li-
cense for a feed and sale stable. Grant-
ed.

From Stewart Chittenden for license for
double truck. Granted.

From Robert Lane, for license for
use of hall for one evening for purpose of
organizing a St. Andrew's Society. Mot-
ions.

From John Windle asking for a rebate
of taxes.

On motion Mr. Windle was heard on
the matter.

On motion the communication was
filed.

REPORTS

FINANCE & ASSESSMENTS

That the following accounts be paid:
G. Coffey \$14.45
Bell Telephone Co. 15.00
E. C. Patterson 10.00

That having heard T. M. Daly in the
letter from W. B. Scott recommended
that Mr. Skinner be notified that the
council cannot take any steps in the mat-
ter.

That the writer of G. N. W. C. Ry
be referred to council.

That we communicate with Mr. Patton
agreeing to pay \$1,500.00 cash for bushel
bridge. Report adopted.

PIRE, WATER & LIGHT

That the following accounts be paid:

Maywood & Wallace \$131.47
D. M. McMillan, hay 8.65
Smith, Winder & Roberts 11.00
A. McLean 17.27
City Treasurer 4.75

That communication of Edward Meek
re water works system recommended that
he be written to, and asked to submit his
form of contract to be taken into consider-
ation. Report adopted.

LICENSE, POLICE & RELEIF

That the following accounts be paid:

Mrs. Walker \$81.00
Robinson 4.95
Dr. Macdonald 17.85
P. C. Duncan 23.75

That Chief's report be filed. Report
adopted.

BOARD OF WORKS

Recommending that the following ac-
counts be paid:

Pay sheet \$29.20
Wilson & Co. 9.30
Durst & Nation 22.75

That contract of C. A. Larkin be
ferred to city solicitor, and that the
charman confer with solicitor on the
same. Report adopted.

ESQUITES

All, T. E. Kelly wanted to know if the
new plough was fixed. Ald. Pilling said
it would be ready when it was wanted.

T. E. Kelly wanted to know if all invi-
sory, feed and estableshments were paid.
Ald. Pilling said he had all paid but
two which who paid a deposit.

All, A. Kelly wanted to know if the
Chief had attended to the scales of the
city weighing coal free.

Ald. Pilling and T. E. Kelly thought
that the parties having scales on the
street should pay a license as that would
suit the owners better. Ald. Coldwell
thought that the license plan was the best,
that owners of scales pay license, and then
charge for weighing the coal. It would
be hardship to ask them to take the
scales of the streets, as it did not
interfere with public traffic.

MOTIONS

Coldwell—Halpin. That the use of hall
tonight evening be granted to Thomas
Thompson for the purpose of forming a
St. Andrew's Society. Carried.

Pilling—T. E. Kelly. That a fee of
\$25.00 be charged all owners of weigh-
scales on the public street, until June 1st.

Coldwell—Halpin. The city clerk
communicates with the Mayor of Mon-
treal and Wat. Whyte asking the council
of Montreal to visit Brandon while on
their western trip and that in the event
of their acceptance the charman of
the committee and never be a com-
mittee to make arrangements for a suitable
reception. Carried.

All, Coldwell thought that council
was to meet in Winnipeg, they ought to be invited to Brandon
to the city of Manitoba.

The committee will be Ald. A. Kelly,
T. E. Kelly, Pilling, Halpin, Coldwell
and the Mayor.

Ald. Halpin moved that chief be heard
on every license.

The Chair explained the matter.
Council adjourned.

MARKET

Wheat is coming in slow this week and
is down as low as 35 cents. There are
supposed to be 100,000 bushels unmar-
keted here yet. A large quantity of
dressed beef and pork is coming in and
is low in price accordingly.

Wheat 60

Oats 45

Barley 40

Rye 10.00

Hay baled 12.25

Beef 2.50

Pork dressed 5.00

Mutton 4.00

Lamb 4.00

Butter 18

Eggs 20

Chicken dressed 6.00

Turkey and geese 10

Onions 10

Potatoes 65

FOR FROST BITES

There is no better remedy for frost bites
than cold linseed oil. It also cures rheumatism
tumors, sore throat, deafness, and lameness
and pain generally. Linseed Oil is used internally
as well as externally.

MELGUND.

NEW SETTLEMENT HEARD FROM—PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY—GIVING THANKS.

A Melgund correspondent writes as
follows to the Free Press. This is a
magnificent section of the country, and
for signs of thrift, industry and good
taste on the part of the settlers, the writer
has not seen any section surpassing it.
The large and comfortable homes, the
number of schoolhouses, the way in which
they do their plowing, the neat and tidy
gardens that are to be seen all over the
settlement are the evidence of thrift and
intelligence. The wheat yield in this
neighborhood is about twelve bushels per
acre. The settlers are hoping to have by
another year railway facilities which would
be a great boon to them.

On Friday a Thanksgiving dinner was
given at the Melgund school by the
ladies of the Methodist church in aid of
the parsonage fund, which was a great
success. A large sum was paid into the
school which served as dining room
in it the tables were arranged and heavily
loaded with ham turkey and other fowl,
potatoes, beans and other vegetables in
abundance, which were apparently much
enjoyed by those who partook of them.

After dinner a meeting was held in the
old house, when Mr. Wm. Callender
was voted to the chair, which position he
filled with credit. The speakers invited,
viz. Rev. T. Ferrier, Deloraine, and Rev.
O. Darwin Boissovaire, were both present.
Mr. Darwin delivered an address on "The
Dominion of Canada." He spoke of its
greatness and its resources. Mr. Ferrier
had to leave, and in consequence did not
deliver his speech, the subject of which
was announced as "How to get rich." Several
pieces of music were discussed by the
chorus and much appreciated by the
audience. A collection was taken up
which amounted to over \$100. The pastor,
Rev. J. H. L. Joslyn, read a statement
showing that the parsonage and the
subsidiaries on hand would be clear of debt
and a balance of hand. The day's pro-
ceedings were brought to a close by sing-
ing the doxology and benediction.

SOURIS (PLUM CREEK).

Mr. Geo. McCulloch made a visit to
Winipeg last week.

Hon. D. M. Walker, and T. M. Daly,

Mr. H. Scott of Oregon, who has spent
the last two weeks in the neighborhood of
Plum Creek leaves this week for Milwaukee.

Mr. Henry Smith has gone on a visit
to Ontario.

Mr. Geo. Moore has disposed of the
goodwill and the stock-in-trade of his
Souris hardware business to Messrs. Curry
& Mitchell who are now in possession.

Mr. J. H. Hartney intends going into
the dry goods and grocery business, and
will erect a new store as soon as spring
opens.

Mr. W. Mallet has added a new work-
shop to his business. His steadily increas-
ing business making it necessary to use
all of his first workshop as a showroom.

Mr. Mitchell, who farms near Deloraine,
is spending a few days with his son in law W. H. Mallet.

The plow driver has finished the driving
of the piles for the water tank at the
station. It will be taken to the Souris
crossing to drive piles there for the rail-
way bridge.

The bridge over Souris' ravine and the
Plum Creek are almost ready for use.

We expect to see the rails and the iron
horse here in a few days. It is as-
serted that rails will be laid this season

to the Souris.

Our popular young merchant Mr. A.
H. Hitchcock, of the firm of W. H. Hall
& Co., leaves town on Friday on a visit
to an uncle in Leicester, England. He
goes via New York.

A heavy rain is expected during the
municipal election.

Several new candidates for aldermen are spoken of.
The town seems to be dividing into an
east and west party.

The concert given under the auspices of
the Ladies Aid Society of the Presbytery
Church attracted a full house of
music loving people and was thoroughly
enjoyable. The programme which had
been excellently arranged was rendered
in a manner which drew forth deserved
praise and repeated encores. Mr. R. B.
Kirchhoff made the hit of the evening
in his Comic Irish songs. The splendid
piano playing by Mrs. Hartney added
greatly to the enjoyment of the evening's
entertainment. Mr. Adolf, Principal of
the South school presented the duties
of Chairman in an acceptable manner.
The programme was as follows:

PROGRAMME.

Piano Solo. Mrs. Omand, Mrs. Hartney

Chorus. The Choir.

Reading. Mr. Carroll.

Solo. Mr. Scott.

Trio. Messrs. Young, Burke, & Bowden.

Duet. Mr. & Miss Baker.

Recitation. Mr. H. Scott.

Piano Solo. Mrs. Omand.

Song. Mr. Kirchhoff.

Solo. Mr. Russell.

INTERMISSION.

Piano Solo. Mr. Hartney.

Solo. Mrs. Wenman.

Selections. Mr. & Mrs. Baker.

Piano Solo. Mr. Russell.

Solo. Mrs. Hartney.

Former Solo. Mr. & Mrs. Hartney.

Reading. Mr. Young.

Song. Mr. Hartney.

Chorus. Mr. Kirchhoff.

The Choir.

CLUBBERS NEWS.

On Tuesday last, N. Dickie, acting for

Wm. Harkness, sold the N. E. 1/4 10-10-14
to J. Henderson for \$2,000.

Mr. Merritt, agent for the Peterson

Mfg. Co., intends moving to Brandon in

a few days.

The Secretary-treasurer of the Agricul-

tural Society is now paying tribute to all

those entitled to them. The

secretary is good health, and enjoyed

their trip to the fullest extent. The trans-

port cost from here, and with the ex-

ception of a few minutes here and there

along the line, the party will proceed

straight home to Ottawa.

THE BEST EVER MAKE.

GENTLEMEN—The Merchant and

Company of Merchants of Brandon

Pills and ointments, and

the best in the world. They are

BLACK SWAMP MUTINY.

A PLEASANT ANECDOTE CONNECTED WITH THE WAR OF 1812.

Marching Prisoners Across Ohio—Sergeant Raper's Tryng Position—A Sentimental Idea of Honor in War—Captor and Captive Meet Later in Life.

A day or two before the battle of the Thames, Raper's company was told to march up the lake some fifteen miles to prevent the landing of the British from their vessels, and the engagement took place during their absence. This circumstance rendered it necessary for his company, which was now the strongest to be put in charge of the prisoners taken by Commodore Perry and Gen. Harrison and march them across the state to the Newport station in Kentucky.

His superior officers having been taken sick, the command devolved upon him. It was a responsible undertaking for so young an officer. The company consisted of 109 soldiers and the prisoners numbered 400. Their route was through the wilderness of the Black Swamp, which at that season was nearly covered with water. In their march they became be-wildered and lost.

HONORABLE PRISONERS OF WAR.

For three day and night they wandered about in the swamp without food, and became so scattered that on the morning of the third day he found himself with a guard of only twelve men, and 109 prisoners. Seeing their weakness the prisoners mutinied, and refused to march. No time was to be lost; Raper called out his men commanded them to make ready, which they did by fixing bayonets and cocking their guns. He then gave the prisoners five minutes to decide whether they would obey him or not. At the expiration of the last minute the soldiers were ordered to press arms, take aim, and—*bang!* before the word "fire" had escaped his lips, a large Scotch soldier cried "Hold," and stepping aside, asked the privilege of saying a word to his companion: it was granted, whereupon he addressed them as follows:

"We have been taken in a fair fight, and are prisoners; honorable so, and this conduct is disgraceful to our king's flag, not becoming true soldiers. Now," said he, "I have had no hand in raising this mutiny, and I propose that all who are in favor of behaving themselves as honorable prisoners of war shall rally around me, and we will take the others in hand ourselves, and the American guard shall stand by and see fair play." This speech had the desired effect, the mutiny was brought to an end without bloodshed, and Raper delivered his prisoners at Newport. They had among the prisoners two Indians, whom Raper forced the point of the sword to lead them out of the swamp.

After Raper's arrival in Newport he was offered a commission in the regular army. Such was his love for his mother that he would take no important step without consulting her. The answer was characteristic of the noble mothers of that day. "My son, if my country was still engaged in war and I had fifty sons I would freely give them all to her service, but, as peace is now declared, I think something better awaits my son than the camp life of a soldier in time of peace."

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

In 1819 Raper became a minister in the Methodist church, and while traveling in Indiana, upon the first visit to one of his appointments, a fine, large man approached him, called him brother, and said: "I know you the moment I saw you, but I suppose you have forgotten me. I am the Scotch soldier that made the speech to the prisoners the morning of the mutiny in the Black Swamp. After we were exchanged as prisoners of war, my enlistment terminated. I had been brought to see the justice of the American cause and the greatness of the country, and I resolved to become an American citizen. I came to this state, rented some land and opened up a farm. I have joined the Methodist church, and, praise God! the best of all, I have obtained religion." Not among the least of my blessings is a fine wife and noble child. So come," said he, "dinner will be ready by the time we get home." And the two soldiers, now as friends and Christians, renewed their acquaintance, and were ever after fast friends.

At another time Raper met with a singular accident while riding to one of his appointments. Swimming his horse over a creek, the horse became entangled and sank, but with great effort he managed to catch hold of the limb of a tree overhead, where he was enabled to rest and hold his head above water. While thus suspended, the thought rushed upon him, "Mother is praying for me, and I shall be saved." After resting a moment he made an effort and got to shore, his horse also safely landing. His mother ninety miles away, that morning awoke suddenly in affright with the thought upon her, "William is in great danger," when she sprang from her bed, and falling on her knees prayed for some time in intense supplication for his safety, until she received a sweet assurance that all was well. When they met and related the facts, and compared the time, they privately agreed.

This hero of the Black Swamp died in 1852, closing a life of great usefulness. Father Finley says of him that he was an eloquent preacher, a sweet, melodious singer, was filled with the spirit of kindness, while his conversational powers were especially replete with a fund of useful information derived from practical life in camp, pulpit and cabin. How well "Historical Collections of Ohio."

A Distressed "Bull."

When the rebels in 1798 wished to test their adherence of the Bank of N. Y. in Brandon, they diligently collected a vast number of the notes issued by this bank and, with much shouting and glorification, burned them publicly in a bonfire. I forgot how many thousands of pounds those true sons of the Green Isle thus presented to their enemy—*sigh*—broken of their hatred. —The Spectator.

Poison & Milk.

According to Professor Vaughan tyrotonic does not develop below 60° dogs, Falsi, and is amoebic—grows when air is excluded. Some very simple measures, then, are preventive.

Serousness cleanliness, a little dry milk on the rim of a can or vessel may breed the germ which will find a culture ground in fresh milk.

A low temperature—below 60° dogs, Falsi.

Ventilation in an untaut atmosphere.

It is but just to say that these precautions are generally observed by careful dairymen and cream manufacturers. There is grave reason to fear, however, that they are not generally observed after the milk reaches the consumer's hands. Also, the slightest carelessness may affect seriously that class of the community which does not speak for itself—the very youngest.

Statistics prove with increasing testimony that all artificial feeding is not only unnatural, but hazardous, and to be successful requires the most intelligent attention. However, if all mothers and nurses could learn that milk exposed to foul or warm air for any length of time may not only sour, but become the vehicle of a virulent poison, perhaps the summer months would bear a better health record.

One word of warning may not be amiss. Whenever a young child is fed upon cow's milk, and this causes symptoms of disengagement, the diet should be changed at once either to meat or rice, for if the chief mischief maker be at the best milk will only furnish it with the medium in which it flourishes, and deprived of this it will inevitably perish.—Alice B. Tweedy in Popular Science Monthly.

The Coconut Crab.

On the Agala Islands, in the Indian ocean, there is a very strange crab. He is known to science as the Birgus latro, or thief crab, and his depredations are carried on in the coconut groves which abound on these islands. This crab grows to twenty-two inches long, measuring from the tip of the tail to the end of the long claw, and resembles in general appearance the hermit crab. The abdomen is fleshy and not covered with a shell, and in order to protect this it is the habit of the thief crab to take forcible possession of a shell of the Trochus family, in which it lives. It is nocturnal in its operations, and has the faculty of selecting the trees having the finest coconuts upon them.

Climbing up the trunks frequently for twenty-five feet, it reaches the limbs and severs the stems which attach the nuts to the branches. These are frequently as thick as your three fingers, and would require a strong knife. Having brought down the nut, the crab now descends to the ground, digs a hole and rolls the coconut into it.

He then commences to tear off the husk, fiber by fiber, until the nut is completely exposed, and then breaking in what is known as the eye he eats the meat completely out. The fibers stripped off the coconut by this crab will frequently fill a bushel basket, and they are gathered for making mattresses, and are also twisted into ropes. Coconut groves are cultivated by those who make a business of extracting the oil from the nuts to be used for illuminating purposes, and the depredations of this creature of a very serious character, in many cases the efforts of the natives to exterminate the proving fruitless.—New York Telegram.

Common Cause of Dyspepsia.

One of the most common causes of dyspepsia is eating heartily when the system is tired and jaded. When exhausted by either mental or physical work we are usually ravenously hungry, and, of course, turn to food as the means of restoration. The fact is seldom appreciated that the stomach shares in the depression caused by overwork, and hence at such times is unable to perform its ordinary duty. The food taken then is but very slowly digested, and before the process is completed fermentation often takes place. If it does the consequence is that we are in a worse state than if the food had not been taken, for the fermentation generates acids and gas, which in turn not only interfere with digestion, but excite other disturbances. In a very strong and healthy person the ill effects of eating when the system is much fatigued would not be so marked as in one below the standard of health. Very nervous individuals invariably suffer from the habit, and if debilitated they are quite sure to grow more so if it is persisted in. When very "tired and hungry" it is always best to rest for a time before eating, or to take some such simple "pick up" as hot milk, which should be slowly sipped. That is very refreshing, indeed, and usually meets the requirements quite as well as an aperient stimulant.—Boston Herald.

Dead Letter Money.

There is in the United States treasury vault a brown wooden box, 8 inches long, a foot wide and 18 inches deep, which contains paper money of the nominal value of several hundred thousand dollars. It is not worth a dollar. The queer thing about it is the manner in which it was collected. Every lot of it came from the dead letter office of the postoffice department. Some portion of it is counterfeit, but the most of it was genuine money many years ago. The banks which issued it and the officers who signed it are gone and forgotten. It was all sent over to the treasury department several years ago, and Assistant Treasurer W. D. Kelley undertook to trace up the various banks and get as much as possible of it returned. Consequently he found descendants of some of these old bank officials, themselves temples, who were willing to pay back some of the notes for the sake of the signatures of their fathers, and in this way he succeeded in getting several hundred dollars' worth of it redeemed. A little of it is Confederate money, but most of it is of banks, state and private, that went out of existence many years ago. The oldest notes are dated back as far as 1812.—American Senator.

**C. A. BRADFORD,
Staple Dry Goods, Groceries,****CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.****A FULL LINE OF DRIED FRUITS, CANNED GOODS, ETC.**

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

BUTTER AND EGGS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Second Door West of Sixth Street, South Side of Rosser.

**SMYTH BROS.,
DEALERS IN
STOVES, CUTLERY, GRANITE WARE,
WRINGERS,
COAL AND MACHINE OIL.**

JUST RECEIVED,
ONE CAR LOAD

Metallic Shingles Siding.**Iron Pumps**

For Wells up to 200 Feet Deep.

**ROSSER AVENUE,
BETWEEN 7th AND 8th STREETS.****WM. FERGUSON
Direct IMPORTER
OF—
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,**

THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK WEST OF WINNIPEG

Bass's Ale, Guinness' Stout, Milwaukee Lager, and all Domestic Ales, Lager and Stout always kept in Stock.

**STARTLING
DISCOUNTS ON
Wall Paper
AND
WINDOW SHADES.**

To Clear Out the Entire Stock of Wall Papers and Window Shades, we are

CUTTING PRICES!
AWAY DOWN!
DOWN! DOWN!

Don't Buy a Dollar's worth until you have seen our Stock and Prices.

**CLIFFE'S BOOKSTORE,
BRANDON.****THOS. HARKNESS,
HOME TRADE,
Feed and Sale Stables**

NINTH STREET BRANDON,

WESTBROOK & FAIRCHILD'S OLD STAND.

BEE-HIVE GROCERY

Look at the list of Fancy Groceries to be found on our shelves:

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Mayonnaise, Anchovy Paste, Anchovy Essence, Jams, Jellies, Mixed Pickles, Oriental Pickles, Shrimps, and Chow Chow, Preserved Ginger, Mackeral and Sardines in Tomato Sauce, Sardines in Mustard and Oil, Mushroom, and French Peas, Potted Meats and Game.

Fine Congo, Assam, and Japan Teas.

Famous Sunlight Soap and other goods to numer to mention

Call on Us and Save MONEY
YOURS FOR CASH.

BARRETT & CO., 6th STREET**HARDWARE:****A FULL SUPPLY**

Nails of every Description, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Tar and Brown Paper, Oils, Paints, Brushes, &c.

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

Rogers' Cutlery and Electro Elated Spoons and Forks, Grand Rapid Carpet Sweeper, Churns and Dairy Supplies, Blacksmiths' Outfits, Fencing Wire of all kinds.

WILSON & CO.,**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,**

Cor. 7th St. and Rosser.

HEALTH FOR ALL!**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.**

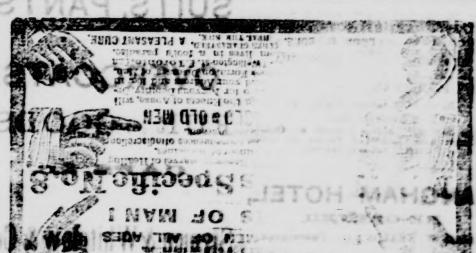
THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND URETHRA. They mitigate and restore to Health Delirious Convulsions and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are PRICELESS.

THE OINTMENT is an infallible remedy for Bed Sores, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Scars and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has proved a valuable Remedy.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHIALS, COUGHS, COLDS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, and all SKIN DISEASES, it is equal, and for Contracted and stiff Joints IT ACTS LIKE A CHARM.

Manufactured only by THOS. HOLLOWAY'S ESTABLISHMENT, 78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (Late 533 Oxford Street), LONDON, AND are sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 1s., 2s. and 3s. each Box or Pot, and may be examined by Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

* Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the Address is not OXFORD STREET, LONDON, THEY ARE SPURIOUS.

**GALBRAITH BROS.**

JANESVILLE, WIS.

—Are the Largest Importers of—

BRITISH HORSES

As the world's largest importers of horses, we have the largest stock of British Horses in the United States.

Our horses are carefully selected and are guaranteed to be sound and healthy.

Our horses are well-bred and well-trained.

SIR JOHN LISTER KAYE.

Sir John Lister Kaye, proprietor of the Kaye Farms in the province and territories, left for England on Friday. He will remain until the spring, and during his absence will devote himself to the work of advertising the advantages of the Canadian Northwest as a field for immigrants and to induce English agriculturists to settle on the lands owned by him. Sir John's idea is to establish villages in the vicinity of his farms, and he will assist the settlers in every possible way. Plans have already been prepared for churches and school-houses for the settlers. It will be required of each settler that he shall possess a certain amount of capital, and the cost of the house, built for him, will depend entirely on the extent of his capital. If a man can only afford to pay \$400 for a house, it will be accommodated and not forced to take a more expensive one. The settler will also be supplied with the necessary stock and implements on easy terms of payment, and Sir John will guarantee that with these inducements, he shall soon attract a very desirable class of settlers. He is very enthusiastic over the prospects to the west.

The results in the past

BRANDON POST OFFICE.

Office Hours from 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock.

Mails for despatch are closed as follows: for the East, daily, at 10:15 a.m.; for the West, daily, except Wednesday, at 1:45 p.m.; Rapid City, daily, except Sundays, at 12:45 p.m.; Souris, Rosedale and Beresford, daily, except Saturday, at 12:45 p.m.; Brandon, Hillside, Routhwaite, Souris City, Headingley, Tuxedo, Souris City, Gladstone and Two Rivers, on Tuesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.; Brandon, Headingley and Minnewawa, on Tuesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.; Ondrevalle and Redvers, on Tuesday and Friday, at 12 p.m.; Brandon, on Friday, at 12:45 p.m.

Registered Letters must be posted at least fifteen minutes before closing the above Mails.

Brandon, Sept. 1st, 1889.

Agricultural : Implements
Of Every Description, at
SMITH & SHIRRIFF'S

South-east Corner 9th St. and Princess Avenue.

SCOTT'S

EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

D. H. HYPOPHOSPHITES,
Philadelphia Milk.For the most delicate stomach
and Bowels, as a Fluid
Persons can rapidly
overcome it.Vermilion is recommended by
Dr. Wright and Best Price
for the Cure of the following:CUMITIAN, SCROFULA,
GENERAL DISEASES.Diseases of CHILDREN, and
CHRONIC DISEASES.

Skins of all Diseases, See me \$1.

LADIES OF OUR CHURCH & FED.
LATION PADS are on
Sale by Dr. Thomas of Ladies who
have MONTHLY. Never fail
to come. Their regularity. Pleasant
and comfortable. Package by mail
and receive a remittance on receipt of \$2. Can
be sent confidentially. Address, Toronto
C. Co., 119, Bay and 37th, Toronto,
Ontario.

Best Filet Icing Piles.
Matured, intense icing
in piles, in st. at night, bite by
bitting. Allowed to continue the
process, which often bleed and ulcerate
becoming very sore. Swaine's Oint-
ment stops the itching, heals ulceration,
and in most cases removes the tumours.
At present, or by Mail, for 50 cents.
Dr. Swaine & Son, Philadelphia.

Ezema, Itch, Scaly Skin Tortures.
The simple application of Swaine's Oint-
ment, without any internal medicine, will
cure every case of Tetter, Salt Rheum,
Ringworm, Piles, Itchy Skin Eruptions
no matter how obstinate or longstanding
it is, patient, effective, and costs but a
cute.

Young Men, Read This.
The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall,
Mich. send to us their celebrated Elec-
tric Voltaic Belt and other Electric Apparatus
on trial for thirty days, to men-
tally or physically afflicted with nervous de-
cency, loss of vitality and manhood,
and ill-kidited troubles. Also for rheumatism,
sciatica, paralysis, and many other diseases.
Complete restoration to health,
cure and manhood guaranteed. No risk
assumed, as thirty days trial is allowed.
Write them a line for illustrated
catalogue free.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit, can be
Cured by Administering Dr. Maitne's
Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee, or tea,
without the knowledge of the person taking
it, as it is a speed and permanent cure,
whether the patient is a moderate drinker
or a heavy swotch. Thousands of
men have taken the Golden Specific in
various ways, without their knowledge, and
have quite quit drinking of their own
accord. No harmful effects resulting
from its administration. Cures guaranteed.
Circulars and the testimonial sent
free. Address, Golden Specific Co., 135,
Race St., Cincinnati, O.

To Consumptives.
This understanding having been restored to
Health by simple means, after suffering for
several years, we can assure you that
the Great English Prescription, is anxious to
make known to half-a-million sufferers the news of
the. Those who have suffered from the grippe,
and have had a copy of the prescription
which will save a fortune to you, and
will be sure to find a cure for CON-
SUMPTION, ASTHMA, TUBERCULOSIS,
AND ALL OTHER MALAIES. He
will be pleased to furnish it, as well as
the Great English Prescription, and any other
prescription, to those desiring to have
one, and can be had at a reasonable price.

W. H. HANNAM, BRANDON,
President: SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.G., G.C.B.
Vice-Presidents:
Geo. GOODRICH, Esq., President of the Bank
of Brandon.
W. Bell, Esq., Organ Manufacturer, Guelph,
Ont.

Provincial Manager, Cashier:
W. Scott, E. J. LOOMIS
McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

A. H. GILBERT, Gen. Sup't, Life Ins. Co.

W. H. HOLLAND, Gen. Sup't, Accident Ins. Co.

J. L. KEIR, See-Treas., Toronto.

General Agents:

W. H. HANNAM, BRANDON.

Portuguese, P. G. W. N. A. Mc Donald.

Portuguese, P. G. W. N.

THE BRANDON MAIL.

TERMS.—A subscription, if paid within three months of the date of issue, will not be charged. No paper will be discounted until all arrears are settled.

AGENTS.—All local cash commission will be allowed to parties wishing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.—
General advertisements, such as By-Law Sales, Entertainment, Legal Notices, &c., \$1.00 per column per week; \$1.50 per column per page, for each subsequent insertion.

Special rates for Commercial and Permanent Advertisements, \$1.00 per column per week; \$1.50 per column per page, for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions will be set up within reasonable time and treated until settled out.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper, and the writer undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us their name and address, confidentially, but not necessarily for publication.

C. CLIFFE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

The Brandon Mail.

THURSDAY, November 21, 1889.

VOL. 6. NO. 49

Owing to the absence of Mr. Cliffe, editor of the MAIL, we do not give our usual editorials this week. If it were possible we would have got a substitute to take charge of the editorial department in his absence. We will have to ask our readers to excuse the absence of this interesting feature. Mr. Cliffe will be on hand for our next issue.

DROUGHT PROBLEMS.

Mr. Richard Waugh addressed a meeting in Manitoba last Saturday night on "Drought Problems." The two points on which he laid most stress were, how to cultivate in a dry soil so as to have most moisture in the land, and how to kill fall seeds. Mr. Waugh pointed out that the experience of the best farmers on both sides of the line pointed to deep ploughing and repeated harrowing afterwards being the best way to secure a good seed bed for either a dry or wet season and to destroy the largest amount of weeds.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

TAKEN BY A SUPERIOR IN THE ALTON DAM DISASTER. VERDICT OF THE JURY.

ATLON, Ont., Nov. 17.—The inspecting committee to the recent dam disaster was concluded today, and the following verdict returned: "We find that on the morning of the 13th November, one of the centre posts in the water pair of McMillan's dam gave way, resulting in the destruction of three dams and causing a flood, whereby John Harris and his wife Ellen Harris came to their deaths by drowning, and we recommend that an inspector be appointed by the proper authorities to guard against any similar loss of life or destruction of property." William Algie, whose mill was badly damaged, has taken action against the municipality to recover damages to the amount of four thousand dollars, on the ground that the defective structure which gave away was on the public highway.

COMING TO MANITOBA.

Mr. Dunton, who has for many years been farming in the neighborhood of Toronto returned to the city yesterday from a trip to Manitoba, with whom county he is much pleased. Mr. Dunton called in yesterday at the office of the Manitoba government in this city, and had obtained Agent McMillan that he had obtained 320 acres of land near Selkirk, and prepared some fifteen or twenty acres for crop next year. It is Mr. Dunton's intention to sell his property in Ontario and move westward next spring with his family, and also some friends to the number of fifteen. They will take with them two or three carloads of effects. These are the sort of settlers Manitobans like to see. But it is Ontario's loss. Toronto Mail.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT.

THREE YEARS SEPARATION, INSTEAD OF DIVORCE ORDERED AS A REMEDY FOR MARITAL TROUBLES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 13.—An unusual decision in a divorce case has been rendered by Judge Noyes. Instead of granting a divorce, as had been asked for by a young couple, he ordered a separation for three years, during which time they can think about it, and if they conclude that they cannot live together, then get a divorce. This decision may establish a precedent for many other divorce cases, and may have the effect, too, of lessening the number of applications for divorce, as it will prevent several lawsuits, trying while on the part of the court. The case was that of Arthur S. Bradley against his wife, Minnie Bradley. The husband claimed his wife with desertion and the wife charged the husband with cruelty. The court held that the change of residence had not been proved, but the husband had made no effort to induce his wife to return to him, and his wife had not sustained the charge of cruel and inhuman treatment. But it was evident to the court that the young couple could not live together peacefully for the present, and he thought a separation would be beneficial to both. He therefore ordered them to live separately for three years, during which time the husband is to pay the wife a stipulated amount per week for her support. He advised them in the meantime to endeavor to settle their difficulties and take up their minds to live together happily through life. If they found they could not then bring a suit for absolute divorce, said it would be granted.

TWO WAYS.

There are two ways of going east, by Chicago. One by the night lines, laying over nearly all day in St. Paul and a better one by the day line. "The Burlington," whose train leaves St. Paul at 7:30 A. M., Be sure your tickets read over "the Burlington" from St. Paul to Chicago.

CANNOT LIE IN CONSECRATED GROUNDS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The catholic church authorities have decided that Miss Theresa Kelly, friend and disciple of Dr. McGlynn, who died suddenly at her home, 67 East Twelfth on Oct. 25th, cannot be buried in Calvary cemetery by direction of Monsignor Preston until her standing in the church was inquired into. Notwithstanding that Dr. Burtell, her pastor issued a certificate that she was a Catholic in good standing, the church has finally decreed that her remains cannot repose in consecrated ground.

THE BLIZZARD.

CAUSES GREAT DESTRUCTION TO LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

DAYTON, N. M., Nov. 13.—Tidings from the small towns and ranches of the railroad confirm the reported loss of life and property during the late storm. The total loss of life so far reported numbers nine souls. Several more are missing. The loss of sheep in and around this place alone is 26,000. Several large herds on the creek are not yet heard of. The loss in cattle will not be as heavy as at first supposed. Trains got through on Monday, but were all snowed up again last night.

A SACRILEGIOUS PRIEST.

SEVERAL HUNDRED BIBLES BURNED BY AN ENRAGED CURE.

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—A gentleman who has just returned from the province of Quebec says that in one parish there mass on Sunday morning he saw several hundred Bibles publicly burned in front of the church at the instance of the cure, the parish, who had collected them from his parishioners. Agents from one of the Bible societies have been selling in large numbers of new Testaments in this particular part of the provinces, and after warning his congregation against purchasing, the cure went from house to house collecting from these of his flock who had disobeyed his orders, the books they had purchased. The Bible society has now devised a scheme by which they intend to bring the priest before the courts if he attempts to repeat his sacrilegious work. The agents will loan the Bibles to those desiring them, and will then be in a position to prosecute should the books be destroyed or taken from the holder.

MARTIN BETTER LOOK OUT.

AMBROSE LEPINE DOES A LITTLE BLOWING AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—Ambrose Lepine has been talking of Riel's insanity, evidence of which he said he noticed in St. Boniface in 1872, and at the execution of Scott. He also speaks of the agitation in the Northwest he intends working up when he returns. "When I go back to my country," he said, "as I hope with a title to my property in my pocket, I intend to work with all my power against the abolition of the French language, and we insist on having our rights. I will not say that it will come to a rebellion, but the whole country is up. As far as I am concerned, I shall try constitutional methods, call assemblies and pass resolutions to show the government that we are in earnest, and combine our voice with that of all Catholics of Manitoba and His Grace Archbishop Tache. The French is discovered in the Northwest, and the language established there at St. Boniface in 1817, and the first white woman in the district was Marianne Galbraith. Louie Riel's grandmother, and why are the first settlers, to be saddled by the rubes strangers we cannot see. How the can take away from us that which we can have by law—our language and schools is hard to understand, and likely not to be understood. However, we shall confine ourselves to constitution means."

ROSELAND.

SOCIAL AND ENTERTAINMENT.

A social was held at the residence of Mr. R. Hunter, sr., on Thursday evening in aid of the Presbyterian church. The good people of Roseland turned out in large numbers and any person could see that their intention was to have a good time. About eight o'clock the programme was handed to one of the most genorous gentleman present, Mr. George Scott, who filled the position of chairman admirably. The first was a duet by Hugh Thompson and A. Best, entitled "The Burlington" and "The Dog," which brought forth an encore. The second was a duet by B. Williamson and J. E. Peacock entitled "The Roseland Girls," which was rendered in good style. A dialog followed entitled "The train to-morrow," in which Miss Ida Peacock, Harry Wallbridge and Tom Morrison distinguished themselves. Mrs. Robert Page and Miss V. McFarland favored the audience with a duet entitled "You will surely call me sick again" which was well received. The last piece was a duet by Miss Ida and Mr. Peacock. The audience showed their appreciation of the good things provided by the host, by the rapid manner in which they disappeared. The collection was taken up by Messrs. Neilly and Peacock in which there was a sensible rivalry as to who could get the most money. Mrs. Peacock was slightly ahead of her opponent in the summing up. The boys and girls clapped up according to his or her choice and all went home happy and well satisfied with the evening's entertainment, as Roseland socials are always enjoyable affairs.

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS.

THE GREAT CHRISTMAS SOUVENIR.

Your railroad agent will have on sale, Nov. 18, 20, 21 and 26, and Dec. 2, 9, 16, 17 and 28 tickets at low rates to Toronto, Montreal and other points. When purchasing, insist on having your ticket read via C. B. & N. R. R. (The Burlington) from St. Paul to Chicago.

DOM PEDRO DEPOSED.

MOSCOW IS OVERTHROWN IN BRAZIL AND A REPUBLIC FORMED.

RIO DE JASPER, Nov. 17.—A new cabinet has been formed under the presidency of Sen. Doherty de Faria, who will be known as Bahia without a portfolio. The Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved and the Council of State is to be abolished. Public opinion inclines toward a peaceful experiment with the new Government. Everything is quiet. The Emperor has sailed for Lisbon. He was notified by the Provisional Government of his deposition, and informed that his civil list would be continued. He was treated with the utmost courtesy. Bahia opposes the new regime, but most of the other provinces recognize the republic. Dr. Barboza, the new minister of finance, announces that all the contracts made by the Imperial Government will be maintained by the new government. The city is tranquil, but business is at a standstill.

RIO DE JASPER, Nov. 17.—The Emperor has been informed of his deposition by the president of Brazil, who will be Bahia. The new cabinet consists of Dr. D. J. de Faria, former Minister of Interior, and Senator Mayana, a leading banker, have been arrested and imprisoned.

BOISSEVAIN.

WANT A READING ROOM? BOISSEVAIN WHEAT.

BOISSEVAIN, Nov. 11.—Mr. Lockhart B. A., who has been teaching during the summer months in the Patterson schools left on Friday morning for Seaford, Ont. After spending a short while with his parents he intends going to Oregon. Lockhart has arranged to follow and we wish him every success.

A thanksgiving service was held in the hall on Thursday morning, Rev. C. Wood officiating. The text was Psalm CXXXVII, 1, "O give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good, for his mercy endureth forever."

A meeting was held in the Masonic hall on Thursday evening to discuss the advisability of starting a reading room. Rev. C. Wood took the chair. After considerable talk, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Monday night, when it is hoped that something definite will be done.

On Friday evening an entertainment under the auspices of the Royal Templars of Temperance was held in the Methodist church, Mr. A. C. McEvon presiding. A grand programme was provided and enlivened by a large and appreciative audience.

It is wonderfully amusing to see the grain buyers rush to catch the loads of wheat that are coming in, and more so to note that they never rush the price. They'll cry "61."

It is reported that the officers of the Methodist Sunday school intend giving their scholars a treat on Christmas Day, he treat to be in the shape of a "Christ mas ship."

WEDDED FIFTY YEARS.

MR. AND MRS. W. B. YOUNG CELEBRATE THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING AT MCGREGOR.

McGREGOR, Nov. 12.—The social tenor of our town has had quite a change lately. The day before was the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Young, our respected citizens. Every preparation had been made by the friends and about 250 guests assembled to do honor to the occasion. Among those from a distance who had been invited were Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, M.P.P., James John and Kenneth McKenzie, accompanied by their partners, Miss McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Etowah and Mr. Cameron. The fair of our town and district were well represented and the general gaiety of the occasion was a complete success.

Rev. Mr. Gaudet came forward with a few well chosen words expressing that the worthy couple wished to publicly the pledges contained in their marriage service. All being in readiness the aged couple again pledged their love and took the vows of matrimony, after which the ceremony was over.

At seven o'clock order was called, Rev. Mr. Gaudet came forward with a few well chosen words expressing that the worthy couple wished to publicly the pledges contained in their marriage service. All being in readiness the aged couple again pledged their love and took the vows of matrimony, after which the ceremony was over.

At the conclusion of the service, supper was served.

The Defence gets until Saturday to prepare their case, will file affidavits.

CANADA CITY SPECTATOR.—The camp of N. W. C. bridge builders and engineers, etc., are being completed at the end of the month. The new company appears to have an ample supply of the needed.

J. H. Brownlee, bridge and culvert contractor on the G. N. W. C. Ry., is pushing his work rapidly. The work will be pretty near completed to Oak River this week.

THE GOLDEN LION HAS IT AGAIN!

LAST year's Christmas number of the Golden Lion created a sensation, and was admitted everywhere to be a marvelous production. It is not surprising that hosts of prominent people in the old country wrote to their friends here most glowing tributes in acknowledging the receipt of the Star at Christmas time. Amongst the contributors to the Christmas number will be Rev. B. Baum-Gould, author of "Forward Christian Soldiers"; Miss Ross Cleveland, sister of the ex-President of the United States, Professor Roberts, and Dr. George W. Beers. Last year the Montreal news dealers bought up a large portion of the entire issue of the Christmas Star, and sold them out at a dollar a copy, and the publishers were powerless to prevent them. This year, however, by reason of the immense amount of work on it, is limited in number, but precaution is being taken to protect the public. (The Xmas Star will be on sale at Cliffe's book store as soon as published. Look out for the announcement.)

ALTON, Ont., Nov. 14.—The body of Mrs. Harrin, the other victim of the Alton horror, was found to-day in a pile of drift wood. The body was considerably bruised and much swollen. The village to-day presents a dismal appearance. The places of industry, that yesterday was alive with the hum of machinery, are to-day a tangled mass of wheels and driftwood. Men are at work in the Weaver wooden mills and the Donnelly family, clearing away the debris, preparing to rebuild the dam and repairing the dams and repairing the machinery. At a mass meeting of citizens held to-night, a committee was appointed to ask aid from neighboring towns and cities.

200 MEN'S SUITS,

150 BOYS' and CHILD'S SUITS,
115 PAIR PANTS,

300 HEAVY TWEED OVERCOATS, with FUR COLLARS.

A Beautiful Pocket Companion given with every Suit.

FURS!
FURS!

FOUR CASES OPENED THIS WEEK.

Purchased at a BIG DISCOUNT, and will be

SOLD CHEAP FOR SPOT CASH.

WE SHOW NOW THE LARGEST STOCK OF FUR GOODS IN MANITOBA.

Bulgarian Lamb, Coon, Kangaroo, New Zealand Bear and Goat COATS.

Persian Lamb, Seal, Bokaran, Coney, Beaver and Otter CAPS.

Grey and White Goat ROBES.

We can Save you 20 per Cent. on your Furs, as those Goods must be Sold.

SOMERVILLE, McKELVIE & CO.

THE FURRIERS & CLOTHIERS,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LION,

MODIARMID BLOCK.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

PROSPECTS OF NEW YORK BEING THE PLACE FOR HOLDING IT ARE NOT SO BRIGHT AS THEY WERE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Yesterday was a bad day for the people who are supposed to be trying to secure the holding of the world's fair in New York in 1892. Subscriptions to the guarantee fund were lower than on the preceding day, \$66,362, and Mayor Grant received a letter from Minister Read in Paris saying that it is now to late to do much in the way of getting exhibitors at the present French exposition to transfer their exhibit to New York. Some of the most interesting exhibits, such as the Japanese, Japanese, and other national types, have already been removed, and everybody is hurrying to get away. General Franklin, American Commissioner, has gone, and Minister Read says it is difficult for him to secure any pledge on behalf of New York because no definite information can be given as to the site, financial backing and other important features. It would have been a great advantage if New York had sent an authorized representative to study the Paris exposition with a view to utilizing his experience in the American enterprise. Chicago did this, and Mr. Jeffrey, late general manager of the Illinois Central railroad, has for some time on the ground with an able corps of assistants, working actively, systematically and intelligently in the interest of Chicago. Minister Read adds, however, that he will, in accordance with Mayor Grant's request, communicate with the authorities and gain all the information possible for New York.

THE DAY LINE

when going east via Chicago, insist on having your tickets read over "The Burlington." It has a train to Chicago, leaving St. Paul at 7:30 A.M. This gives passengers from the North time for breakfast.

PROVINCIAL

Grading operations on the Regina & Long Lake railway were suspended on Nov. 7th. One hundred and thirty miles of the road have been graded, which brings the dump to within nine miles of Saskatoon. The men and teams of four or five of the grading outfits will go into the bush here Prince Albert to take out during the winter. Mr. G. G. Stedman, one of the contractors, who is in the city, says that the dump of the road is one of the best in the country. He gives good credit to Mr. Holt for the excellency of the work done. Rails are being laid at the rate two miles a day, and the work will be continued until the whole dump is graded. Preparations are now being made to build a bridge across the Saskatchewan at Saskatoon. **THE PRESS.**

DOMINION CITY, Nov. 13.—A large delegation of merchants and residents of Franklin municipality waited on the council regarding the closing of the Emerson branch. Resolutions were passed to consult the solicitor in reference to the legality of said action, also to draw up a petition to the Dominion Government and send a copy to each municipality interested with a request that they co-operate with the municipality, also that the Winnipeg Board of Trade be requested to assist us to obtain our rights.

BUSSEL, Nov. 13.—A public meeting was held last evening for the purpose of organizing a joint stock company to build the grist mill for which a sum of five thousand dollars was granted by the municipality.

At the appointed time large numbers of the wealthiest business assembled at the Queen's Hotel. Major Bowden, who presided over the meeting, made a highly eloquent speech, in which he proved satisfactorily to the farmers the necessity and advisability of building a mill at Bussel. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting in favor of the mill, and a proposal met with unanimous support and a large number of shares have already been taken. A meeting will be held at Silver Creek on Monday next to lay the proposition before the farmers there.

SAVE ONE NIGHT

In purchasing your tickets over "The Burlington" from St. Paul to Chicago when going east. The fair will be very low on certain dates, and "The Burlington" (C. B. & N. R. R.) is a day line from St. Paul, saving you one night, and avoiding detouring on the way.

JOY IN JASPER

CAN recommend Bloddy Blood Bitter as a sure cure for scrofula. I had it for four years, and was so bad at one time that I used to feel faint. I have taken three bottles. It last summer, have taken three bottles, and am entirely cured now.

Mrs. ELLIS PIPE, Jasper, Ont.



WANTED

For Delivery after the 25th November until the 1st of December.

600 FINE TURKEYS
300 GEESE
200 DUCKS

Parties having the same for Sale will do well to call upon the undersigned, who will pay the highest Cash Price.

BURCHELL & HOWEY,
9th and 10th Street, Rosser Avenue,
BRANDON.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

M. A. M. STEPHENSON WILL INTRODUCE POLYGYAMY IN CANADA AS SOON AS HE HAS FOUND THE LADIES.

Ottawa Free Press.

The following letter from Mr. A. Maitland Stephenson, the British Columbian who resigned his seat in the Provincial Legislature to become a leader among the Mormons of the Canadian Northwest, indicates that those for whom he speaks have no intentions of abandoning polygamous practices:

SIR:—A recent issue of your paper contained a statement to the effect that all settlers in Canada of the Mormon persuasion are to be "narrowly watched" by the police, presumably on account of their advanced opinions on the subject of marriage, for they are charged with no other crime.

Such a statement is nonsensical in the extreme. As a British subject, and one who but lately sat in a British parliament, I desire, with your permission, to point out that there is actually no law on the Canadian statute book, and probably none in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, that could touch Mormonism, any more than Mahomedanism, or polygamy. Moreover, British justice, wherever administered, has always treated polygamy as a religious rite, sanctioned by consent of all who are concerned in it. In fact it may be said, the only criminal element in bigamy is the deception which is practised on one, and sometimes two, of the parties interested. Natural rights, both of person and property, demand that any such deception should be punished. It cannot be generally understood that absolute freedom of contract in matrimony exists at this moment in England. The monogamous contract is the usual form, and involves in its very essence a prohibition of bigamy in the criminal sense. Bigamy, then, is prohibited and punished in order to enforce the terms of a voluntary contract, and for no other reason. Registration too, is merely a piece of state machinery—to call it marriage in the sight of God is not easily distinguishable from blasphemy. Take the case of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, or with a deceased husband's brother. Although such unions may be excluded from the state registry, and though their issue may be technically illegitimate, their nuptials are far from being regarded as criminal. Indeed, an instrument properly executed defining the rights and obligations of the contracting parties, would be enforced in any British court, having jurisdiction over them just as if the marriage were duly registered. And, even with polygamy, where the previous wife is the consenting party, the law of England maintains as usual, a discreet silence on the subject. For the convenience, and perhaps for the exaltation of the many, we allow the first marriage alone to register, and decline to record any subsequent marriage, while the first wife is still alive and unbroken; but these steps would and soon assume to punish marriage of the clergy, as to interfere with polygamy of the laity. The scrutiny of private morals is considered the proper work of the church which is now, for all practical purposes, divided from the state. Apart from the incestuous marriages which are quite unknown in the Mormon church, such stories to the contrary notwithstanding, there is one case of polygamy, and only one, whose bearing on the law of England has yet been ascertained. The case of bigamy has been ascertained. Two birds is not an impossibility. Nor is it inconceivable that he might, as a bachelor, be duly wedded to both ladies at the

same moment, neither of the wives preceding the other. In view of such a case the question arises—would it be lawful for the registrar to refuse registration? Or, if the dual marriage were registered, would the parties thereto be liable to criminal prosecution?

These points have yet to be decided. As an undergraduate in matrimony, I propose to test the law as soon as I have found the ladies.

A. MAITLAND STEPHENSON.

CALGARY POWER CO.

The Calgary Water Power Co. bill was passed on Thursday last by the Northwest assembly. Mr. Haultain objected to the giving of power to the company to appropriate land in all parts of the territory, but on being assured by Mr. Cayley that he was willing to confine this power to sections 17, 21 and 22 in the Calgary district, and that the people would be entirely willing to have land expropriated, he withdrew his objection and the bill was amended accordingly. The power given to this company consists in P. A. and J. E. Prince, F. H. and D. R. Moon and J. K. Kerr, are as follows: To take out sawlogs and carry on a lumbering business in all its branches; to run woolen, grit, flour and other mills; to operate all kinds of shops and factories and paper mills; to crush, smelt and reduce ore; to establish and operate waterworks; to lay down and operate tramways; to sell or let houses, steam water or other motive power; to construct and operate works for the production of steam, heat, hot air, hot water, electricity for lighting, heating or power. This, as a member remarked, is quite an extensive line of business. The capital stock is \$100,000 in \$100 shares.

ALL MANITOBAANS

who wish to visit Canada this winter should insist on the R. R. agent giving them a ticket by "The Burlington" from St. Paul. It is the fast line.

IMPORTANT TO WORKMEN.

ARTIZANS, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries. To all thus troubled we would recommend Hogan's Yellow Oil, the handy and reliable source for outward or internal use.

CANADIANS

visit the old home this winter, and when you buy your tickets, be sure they read over "The Burlington" from St. Paul to Chicago.

PRESIDENT VAN HORNE'S

IDEA IN TAKING THE MONTREAL CITY COUNCIL TO MINNEAPOLIS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—President Van Horne has invited the mayor and members of the city council to take a trip over the Canadian Pacific to St. Louis, Marion, Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis. The object is to show the facilities at Duluth and other American points for the handling of freight, with a view of impressing upon the council the absolute necessity of improving Montreal harbor and to open the eyes of the authorities to the immense traffic which the development of the Northwest should bring to Montreal.

WHAT IS WANTED

Is something that will make a man sleep well, eat well and rise in the morning refreshed and strong with none of the wear and tear of a night's work? Something that cures dyspepsia, diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood exist. Bulkock Blood Bitters meets every indication expressed above.

THE
4
STAGES
CATARRHCONSUMPTION
DEATH.

There is positive danger to health and life in neglecting a case of Cold in the Head or Catarrh, and at this season with its dangerous weather, unusual mists and sudden changes from hot to cold, there is peculiar liability to Catarrh just as certainly develops into Consumption and leads to premature Death. Medical testimony proves conclusively that a large percentage of all the deaths occurring from Consumption had their origin in the early stages of Catarrh. Consumption, that dread disease, with which medical science is yet unable to cope successfully. If you are suffering from Cold in the head, or from any of the numerous symptoms of Catarrh, and you have tried all the common remedies, you will find a quick and sure remedy in Bulkock Blood Bitters. It relieves a whooping or croaking sound in your chest, when breathing, a feeling of fullness, pain, etc., when attempting to draw in a quantity of air in the throat. Do not neglect them. These are but a few of the many symptoms of Catarrh, and if you experience any of them, BE WARNED IN TIME. Do not neglect them, for they will bring you down as it has thousands before. Present at once to your physician, the only expert and speedy cure over offered the present for Cold in the Head or Catarrh, the only safe and speedy cure over offered the present for Consumption, and the only safe and speedy cure over offered the present for Death. **NASAL BALM.** The only safe and speedy cure over offered the present for Catarrh, the only safe and speedy cure over offered the present for Consumption, and the only safe and speedy cure over offered the present for Death.

Miss Maggie M. Martin Terwood, Pa., says: "I am sure that I have been affected with Catarrh for seven or eight years, and it has been a constant trouble to me. I have suffered greatly, especially in the head, directly over either eye. I have used medicines and tonics, but all in vain. The only one which was of any service, however, followed by the usual symptoms in a more aggravated form. The result was a constant attack of the drooping fits in the throat, the constant fits of sneezing, fits of spitting, clearness of hearing and nose, etc., etc. In fact, it was a most distressing case. My doctor told me that I must give up smoking, and I did, and found it to be a CURE! CURE! CURE!"

Mr. Alex. Burns of Sudbury, Ont., says: "Gentlemen, I have been affected with Catarrh for seven or eight years, and it has been a constant trouble to me. I have suffered greatly, especially in the head, directly over either eye. I have used medicines and tonics, but all in vain. The only one which was of any service, however, followed by the usual symptoms in a more aggravated form. The result was a constant attack of the drooping fits in the throat, the constant fits of sneezing, fits of spitting, clearness of hearing and nose, etc., etc. In fact, it was a most distressing case. My doctor told me that I must give up smoking, and I did, and found it to be a CURE! CURE! CURE!"

Miss Minnie McNaught, Millie Rees, Mrs. Anna, Mrs. Mary, Mrs. F. J. and Mrs. G. H. all say: "We have been affected with Catarrh for seven or eight years, and it has been a constant trouble to us. The fact that it is pleasant and convenient to smoke greatly, however, caused us to continue it, and it has been a constant trouble to us. We have given up smoking, and it is highly beneficial."

Mr. A. Schlesinger, Toronto, Ont., says: "For a number of years my wife has been badly affected with Catarrh. Dr. ... here promises to cure her, but after going home, she was worse and weaker than before, and I found that I had spent \$800 for medical treatment, and still she was not better. I then took your NASAL BALM and has RESTORED D to a perfect condition again. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

Miss E. B. Parker, Borden, Man., writes: "As a family we used to check Catarrh affections, but could not find any remedy that would do. Now we use your NASAL BALM, and it is RESTORED D to a perfect condition again. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the BEST REMEDY I have ever used. I have been affected with Catarrh for ten years, but your NASAL BALM has relieved me of all trouble. I consider NASAL BALM to be the best medicine for Catarrh."

W. C. Hayes, postmaster, Spicetown, N. S., says: "I cannot find any remedy for Catarrh, but believe your NASAL BALM is the

ANOTHER'S CRIME

TAXI

FROM THE DIARY OF INSPECTOR BYRNES.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE, Author of
"The Great Bank Robbery," "An
American Penman," Etc.Copyright by O. M. Driscoll, and published,
through special arrangement, by the American
Press Association with Cassell & Co., New York
and London.]CHAPTER I.
THE XENES.

YOU could put on the cap of invisibility and sit for twenty-four hours in the private room of Inspector Byrnes at police headquarters, you would see many strange sights. Representatives of every grade of the community pass through those mysterious porticos during the day. All sorts and conditions of men, from the depraved pickpocket to the cultured millionaire; all varieties of the daughters of Eve, from the poor vulgar trull to the refined and lowly queen of society. Here meet youth and age, virtue and vice, industry and idleness, wise and foolish, good and evil. Strange events are there brought to light-life histories, fantastic, tragic, comic, pathetic, romantic, crimes startling or sordid; human passions are there unfolded of every species-love, hate, revenge, sacrifice, self-alienation, ambition and despair, which is the death of all passion, good or bad. And what a gallery of faces follow one another, in endless succession, across the threshold-beautiful, hideous, sorrowful, joyful, contented, watched, cultivated, degraded, spiritual, sensual. And all who come have some story to tell, some narration to bring, some defense to oppose, some end to gain. Having said this, say they dispense again-some to liberty, some to trial, some to death, some to victory; some to prisons, some to palaces. All the contrasts of human existence, all its lights and shadows, appear in the Inspector's room, and disappear again, while you look on in your cap of invisibility.

And there, at his desk, sits the inspector, examining, weighing, deciding, investigating, advising, reprimanding, censuring; cheerful or grave, as the case may be; even temperate, firm, suave, stern, penetrating, imperious; the depository of all secrets, the revealer of none; the man who is never hurried, yet never behindhand; never idle, yet never weary; always patient, and always prompt. No position under the municipal government requires more tact than his, more energy, more courage, more experience. He must be pliant, yet impervious; subtle, yet straightforward; keen, yet blunt. He must know all the frailties of human nature, and yet be not too cynical to comprehend its goodness; he must be an advocate, and at the same time a judge. In short, he must be a chief of New York detectives; and, whatever else his office may be, it is certainly no sinecure.

Percy's original purposes may, indeed, have contemplated no more than that; but that was far from being the limit of what he actually did. His advances towards the best society were neither considerable nor prolonged. For a few months he went to dinners and receptions and dances at balls, but it soon became evident that he was getting intimate with a class of people who, by no stretch of courtesy, could be counted among the upper. These were chiefly young men who dressed well, had dash and assurance of manner and were commonly to be met with on fashionable thoroughfares, in the corridors and billiard rooms of the best hotel, on billiard grounds and race-tracks, and towards the small hours of the night, at certain restaurants and other places of resort more remarkable for brilliancy and liveliness than for respectability, in which the company ceased to be exclusively masculine and was yet not improved by the alteration. Percy had his choice, and this was the class with which he chose more and more to associate himself. This made his mother anxious, remembering the unhappy career of her older son, but she interpreted Percy's design in the manner most favorable to him, as simply a wish to become practically familiar with the ways and manners of good society.

Percy's original purposes may, indeed, have contemplated no more than that; but that was far from being the limit of what he actually did. His advances towards the best society were neither considerable nor prolonged. For a few months he went to dinners and receptions and dances at balls, but it soon became evident that he was getting intimate with a class of people who, by no stretch of courtesy, could be counted among the upper. These were chiefly young men who dressed well, had dash and assurance of manner and were commonly to be met with on fashionable thoroughfares, in the corridors and billiard rooms of the best hotel, on billiard grounds and race-tracks, and towards the small hours of the night, at certain restaurants and other places of resort more remarkable for brilliancy and liveliness than for respectability, in which the company ceased to be exclusively masculine and was yet not improved by the alteration. Percy had his choice, and this was the class with which he chose more and more to associate himself. This made his mother anxious, remembering the unhappy career of her older son, but she interpreted Percy's design in the manner most favorable to him, as simply a wish to become practically familiar with the ways and manners of good society.

Of the countless dramas and episodes that come to his knowledge, many cannot be told again; and many, if told, would not be credited, so different from the strangeness of fiction is the strangeness of real life. On the other hand, not a few of these tales can be repeated without indiscretion, and, in all substantial respects, precisely as they actually came to pass. Such narrations have one advantage over the conceptions of the imagination, that they are a record of facts, not fancies, and carry the authority and impressiveness of fact. But they also labor under a disadvantage which, perhaps, more than balances the gain of reality; for facts are stubborn, and accommodate themselves but awkwardly to the rules of artistic construction and symmetry. Like rocks in a New England farm, they are continually cropping up where they are least wanted. And yet it will sometimes happen that nature so nearly accommodates herself to art that the story assumes a tolerable grace and proportion, and such a one is contained in the pages that follow. But, although the sequence and character of the events has been adhered to, the names of the persons are changed; for the affair took place but a short while since, and nearly all the actors in it are still alive, and several of them moving in the best society in New York.

Mr. Bartemus Nolen was a representative of a good New York family, and was possessed of comfortable means; by profession, he was a lawyer. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and, when married, at the outset of his career, a lady of the same persuasion, a woman of excellent education and gentle and benevolent disposition. The first twenty years of their married life passed happily and prosperously. They were born to them, and a few years later a daughter, Pauline. Mr. Nolen achieved honor and eminence in his profession; the boys did well in school, and afterward in college, and the mother gave promise of singular intelligence and beauty—a promise which was afterward fulfilled.

But at length the current of luck took a turn, and began to set against the lamest lawyer. He was afflicted with a cataract in one of his eyes, which had not proceeded far when the other also showed signs of being affected; this misfortune was a serious drawback to his practice, and finally compelled him to abandon it almost entirely. Of course, practice meant money, and the cessation from it diminished his income. There was still enough left, however, to live upon with comfort, if not luxuriously; but unfortunately Mr. Nolen, being deprived of his customary mental employment, took to thinking of other things

and one of the subjects of his meditation was the feasibility of getting larger returns from his invested property. Among his acquaintances were many men whose trade was finance, and Bartemus often consulted with them upon financial matters. He doubtless they gave him the best advice at their disposal; but when one begins to buy stocks, advice is of little use; and Mr. Nolen, after several ups and downs, came down with somewhat of a thump, to the extent of about a third part of his total possessions. At this juncture he provided his exceptional good sense and self-control; for he never risked another dollar in speculation. Neither did he reveal the fact of his losses, which was at least prudent. But these virtues could not save him from being and feeling a good deal poorer than he was before. He owned the house he lived in, and continued to live in it; but he curtailed his expenses, and by strict economy contrived to render them less than his income. His sons would soon be through college, and would then it was to be supposed, take care of themselves. It was for his daughter that he was saving, and he hoped to leave her at least a decent fortune after his death.

But other misfortunes were in store for him. His oldest son, Jerrold Nolen, had graduated from college, and came to New York to study medicine, living meanwhile at his father's house. He was a young fellow of ability and agreeable manners, and was popular among his fellows. His father was proud of him, and treated him with partiality. It soon became apparent that Jerrold was rather inclined to dissipation; his sociable nature had its detrimental side. This was the more unfortunate, inasmuch as he had a tendency to heart disease, and was of an excitable temperament. As this matter will be dwelt on hereafter, it is enough to say here that Jerrold died under tragic circumstances in the second year of his medical studies. His death, besides bringing bitter grief to his father and mother, led to legal proceedings against a person supposed to have been instrumental in compassing his destruction—proceedings which led to no good results, and involved a large expense. Mrs. Nolen never recovered from the shock and disappointment of his eldest son's sudden end; and in little more than a year afterwards the morning papers contained respectful but brief notices of his decease.

His will was admitted to probate; it devised twenty thousand dollars to his son Percy Nolen, when the latter should come of age; the remainder was settled upon Mrs. Nolen, with certain provisos in the event of Pauline's marrying with her mother's approval. Percy's bequest was intended to start him in business, he having shown a tendency to take up mining engineering as a pursuit. He too was an intelligent boy, and left college in good standing as to scholarship, but his character resembled Jerrold's in its lack of firmness and persistent energy; while, unlike Jerrold, he was of a sullen disposition. After graduating and coming into possession of his patrimony, he announced his intention of postponing for a while his professional studies and seeking a little of metropolitan life. This made his mother anxious, remembering the unhappy career of her older son, but she interpreted Percy's design in the manner most favorable to him, as simply a wish to become practically familiar with the ways and manners of good society.

Percy's original purposes may, indeed, have contemplated no more than that; but that was far from being the limit of what he actually did. His advances towards the best society were neither considerable nor prolonged. For a few months he went to dinners and receptions and dances at balls, but it soon became evident that he was getting intimate with a class of people who, by no stretch of courtesy, could be counted among the upper. These were chiefly young men who dressed well, had dash and assurance of manner and were commonly to be met with on fashionable thoroughfares, in the corridors and billiard rooms of the best hotel, on billiard grounds and race-tracks, and towards the small hours of the night, at certain restaurants and other places of resort more remarkable for brilliancy and liveliness than for respectability, in which the company ceased to be exclusively masculine and was yet not improved by the alteration. Percy had his choice, and this was the class with which he chose more and more to associate himself. This made his mother anxious, remembering the unhappy career of her older son, but she interpreted Percy's design in the manner most favorable to him, as simply a wish to become practically familiar with the ways and manners of good society.

Of the countless dramas and episodes that come to his knowledge, many cannot be told again; and many, if told, would not be credited, so different from the strangeness of fiction is the strangeness of real life. On the other hand, not a few of these tales can be repeated without indiscretion, and, in all substantial respects, precisely as they actually came to pass. Such narrations have one advantage over the conceptions of the imagination, that they are a record of facts, not fancies, and carry the authority and impressiveness of fact. But they also labor under a disadvantage which, perhaps, more than balances the gain of reality; for facts are stubborn, and accommodate themselves but awkwardly to the rules of artistic construction and symmetry. Like rocks in a New England farm, they are continually cropping up where they are least wanted. And yet it will sometimes happen that nature so nearly accommodates herself to art that the story assumes a tolerable grace and proportion, and such a one is contained in the pages that follow. But, although the sequence and character of the events has been adhered to, the names of the persons are changed; for the affair took place but a short while since, and nearly all the actors in it are still alive, and several of them moving in the best society in New York.

Mr. Bartemus Nolen was a representative of a good New York family, and was possessed of comfortable means; by profession, he was a lawyer. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and, when married, at the outset of his career, a lady of the same persuasion, a woman of excellent education and gentle and benevolent disposition. The first twenty years of their married life passed happily and prosperously. They were born to them, and a few years later a daughter, Pauline. Mr. Nolen achieved honor and eminence in his profession; the boys did well in school, and afterward in college, and the mother gave promise of singular intelligence and beauty—a promise which was afterward fulfilled.

But at length the current of luck took a turn, and began to set against the lamest lawyer. He was afflicted with a cataract in one of his eyes, which had not proceeded far when the other also showed signs of being affected; this misfortune was a serious drawback to his practice, and finally compelled him to abandon it almost entirely. Of course, practice meant money, and the cessation from it diminished his income. There was still enough left, however, to live upon with comfort, if not luxuriously; but unfortunately Mr. Nolen, being deprived of his customary mental employment, took to thinking of other things

and one of the subjects of his meditation was the feasibility of getting larger returns from his invested property. Among his acquaintances were many men whose trade was finance, and Bartemus often consulted with them upon financial matters. He doubtless they gave him the best advice at their disposal; but when one begins to buy stocks, advice is of little use; and Mr. Nolen, after several ups and downs, came down with somewhat of a thump, to the extent of about a third part of his total possessions. At this juncture he provided his exceptional good sense and self-control; for he never risked another dollar in speculation. Neither did he reveal the fact of his losses, which was at least prudent. But these virtues could not save him from being and feeling a good deal poorer than he was before. He owned the house he lived in, and continued to live in it; but he curtailed his expenses, and by strict economy contrived to render them less than his income. His sons would soon be through college, and would then it was to be supposed, take care of themselves. It was for his daughter that he was saving, and he hoped to leave her at least a decent fortune after his death.

But other misfortunes were in store for him. His oldest son, Jerrold Nolen, had graduated from college, and came to New York to study medicine, living meanwhile at his father's house. He was a young fellow of ability and agreeable manners, and was popular among his fellows. His father was proud of him, and treated him with partiality. It soon became apparent that Jerrold was rather inclined to dissipation; his sociable nature had its detrimental side. This was the more unfortunate, inasmuch as he had a tendency to heart disease, and was of an excitable temperament. As this matter will be dwelt on hereafter, it is enough to say here that Jerrold died under tragic circumstances in the second year of his medical studies. His death, besides bringing bitter grief to his father and mother, led to legal proceedings against a person supposed to have been instrumental in compassing his destruction—proceedings which led to no good results, and involved a large expense. Mrs. Nolen never recovered from the shock and disappointment of his eldest son's sudden end; and in little more than a year afterwards the morning papers contained respectful but brief notices of his decease.

His will was admitted to probate; it devised twenty thousand dollars to his son Percy Nolen, when the latter should come of age; the remainder was settled upon Mrs. Nolen, with certain provisos in the event of Pauline's marrying with her mother's approval. Percy's bequest was intended to start him in business, he having shown a tendency to take up mining engineering as a pursuit. He too was an intelligent boy, and left college in good standing as to scholarship, but his character resembled Jerrold's in its lack of firmness and persistent energy; while, unlike Jerrold, he was of a sullen disposition. After graduating and coming into possession of his patrimony, he announced his intention of postponing for a while his professional studies and seeking a little of metropolitan life. This made his mother anxious, remembering the unhappy career of her older son, but she interpreted Percy's design in the manner most favorable to him, as simply a wish to become practically familiar with the ways and manners of good society.

Percy's original purposes may, indeed, have contemplated no more than that; but that was far from being the limit of what he actually did. His advances towards the best society were neither considerable nor prolonged. For a few months he went to dinners and receptions and dances at balls, but it soon became evident that he was getting intimate with a class of people who, by no stretch of courtesy, could be counted among the upper. These were chiefly young men who dressed well, had dash and assurance of manner and were commonly to be met with on fashionable thoroughfares, in the corridors and billiard rooms of the best hotel, on billiard grounds and race-tracks, and towards the small hours of the night, at certain restaurants and other places of resort more remarkable for brilliancy and liveliness than for respectability, in which the company ceased to be exclusively masculine and was yet not improved by the alteration. Percy had his choice, and this was the class with which he chose more and more to associate himself. This made his mother anxious, remembering the unhappy career of her older son, but she interpreted Percy's design in the manner most favorable to him, as simply a wish to become practically familiar with the ways and manners of good society.

Of the countless dramas and episodes that come to his knowledge, many cannot be told again; and many, if told, would not be credited, so different from the strangeness of fiction is the strangeness of real life. On the other hand, not a few of these tales can be repeated without indiscretion, and, in all substantial respects, precisely as they actually came to pass. Such narrations have one advantage over the conceptions of the imagination, that they are a record of facts, not fancies, and carry the authority and impressiveness of fact. But they also labor under a disadvantage which, perhaps, more than balances the gain of reality; for facts are stubborn, and accommodate themselves but awkwardly to the rules of artistic construction and symmetry. Like rocks in a New England farm, they are continually cropping up where they are least wanted. And yet it will sometimes happen that nature so nearly accommodates herself to art that the story assumes a tolerable grace and proportion, and such a one is contained in the pages that follow. But, although the sequence and character of the events has been adhered to, the names of the persons are changed; for the affair took place but a short while since, and nearly all the actors in it are still alive, and several of them moving in the best society in New York.

Mr. Bartemus Nolen was a representative of a good New York family, and was possessed of comfortable means; by profession, he was a lawyer. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and, when married, at the outset of his career, a lady of the same persuasion, a woman of excellent education and gentle and benevolent disposition. The first twenty years of their married life passed happily and prosperously. They were born to them, and a few years later a daughter, Pauline. Mr. Nolen achieved honor and eminence in his profession; the boys did well in school, and afterward in college, and the mother gave promise of singular intelligence and beauty—a promise which was afterward fulfilled.

But at length the current of luck took a turn, and began to set against the lamest lawyer. He was afflicted with a cataract in one of his eyes, which had not proceeded far when the other also showed signs of being affected; this misfortune was a serious drawback to his practice, and finally compelled him to abandon it almost entirely. Of course, practice meant money, and the cessation from it diminished his income. There was still enough left, however, to live upon with comfort, if not luxuriously; but unfortunately Mr. Nolen, being deprived of his customary mental employment, took to thinking of other things

and one of the subjects of his meditation was the feasibility of getting larger returns from his invested property. Among his acquaintances were many men whose trade was finance, and Bartemus often consulted with them upon financial matters. He doubtless they gave him the best advice at their disposal; but when one begins to buy stocks, advice is of little use; and Mr. Nolen, after several ups and downs, came down with somewhat of a thump, to the extent of about a third part of his total possessions. At this juncture he provided his exceptional good sense and self-control; for he never risked another dollar in speculation. Neither did he reveal the fact of his losses, which was at least prudent. But these virtues could not save him from being and feeling a good deal poorer than he was before. He owned the house he lived in, and continued to live in it; but he curtailed his expenses, and by strict economy contrived to render them less than his income. His sons would soon be through college, and would then it was to be supposed, take care of themselves. It was for his daughter that he was saving, and he hoped to leave her at least a decent fortune after his death.

But other misfortunes were in store for him. His oldest son, Jerrold Nolen, had graduated from college, and came to New York to study medicine, living meanwhile at his father's house. He was a young fellow of ability and agreeable manners, and was popular among his fellows. His father was proud of him, and treated him with partiality. It soon became evident that Jerrold was rather inclined to dissipation; his sociable nature had its detrimental side. This was the more unfortunate, inasmuch as he had a tendency to heart disease, and was of an excitable temperament. As this matter will be dwelt on hereafter, it is enough to say here that Jerrold died under tragic circumstances in the second year of his medical studies. His death, besides bringing bitter grief to his father and mother, led to legal proceedings against a person supposed to have been instrumental in compassing his destruction—proceedings which led to no good results, and involved a large expense. Mrs. Nolen never recovered from the shock and disappointment of his eldest son's sudden end; and in little more than a year afterwards the morning papers contained respectful but brief notices of his decease.

His will was admitted to probate; it devised twenty thousand dollars to his son Percy Nolen, when the latter should come of age; the remainder was settled upon Mrs. Nolen, with certain provisos in the event of Pauline's marrying with her mother's approval. Percy's bequest was intended to start him in business, he having shown a tendency to take up mining engineering as a pursuit. He too was an intelligent boy, and left college in good standing as to scholarship, but his character resembled Jerrold's in its lack of firmness and persistent energy; while, unlike Jerrold, he was of a sullen disposition. After graduating and coming into possession of his patrimony, he announced his intention of postponing for a while his professional studies and seeking a little of metropolitan life. This made his mother anxious, remembering the unhappy career of her older son, but she interpreted Percy's design in the manner most favorable to him, as simply a wish to become practically familiar with the ways and manners of good society.

succeeds in his wish," he remarked after a while. "Percy has a good deal of blood in his composition, and he will probably work it off in his own fashion. His father gave him his money without conditions or restrictions, hoping that the sense of responsibility would spur him but it will need more than that. He will spend it—that is, throw it into the gutter—and then we may look for the dawn of reason in him."

"I am sure he is a good boy," said his mother. "He is only full of life and enthusiasm."

"There is no reason to suppose him actually vicious," the judge replied, "and, that being the case, we may expect that the want of money will bring him to terms. I do not look to see his father's son commit any act that will bring him under the cognizance of the law; he is, I take it, incapable of any dishonesty; consequently, when he becomes bankrupt, he must do one of three things either he will sit down and starve like a gentleman, or he will find some employment that will give him a living, or he will come back to you, like his prodigal prototype in Holy Writ."

"Percy starve! Oh, judge!" faltered Mrs. Nolen.

"Do not be uneasy; Percy will not starve," returned he, with a slight flavor of irony in his tone. "He is not naturally disposed to asceticism, nor has he the kind of pride that would prompt him rather to die than betray signs of human weakness. On the other hand he is clever and quick, and could easily pick up an honest livelihood in other ways than by pursuing his project of mining. Should he find it necessary to forego that, but my own anticipation is, my dear Mary, that he is too lazy, and that he will come to you as soon as he will get into trouble, I hope to make him love me and to accept me for his husband."

"In the fact of his being here oftener, I mean, if it were not for that I should think his visits had some further significance."

"I am not altogether convinced that his being a friend of Percy would deprive him of his visits of significance," said the judge. "It is conceivable, at any rate, that he might have made a friend of Percy in order to facilitate his access to Pauline."

"I have no doubt of it, my dear," answered the judge with a smile. "But in this connection there is something that I wish to impress upon you very strongly. Do not, as you value his ultimate welfare, not to speak of your own, give him any money without first consulting me. If you fail to observe this precaution, depend upon it you will get into trouble. As for his being a friend of mine, I am sure you know that he is not to be trifled with. I hope to make him love me and to accept me for his husband."

"I have no doubt of it," said Mrs. Nolen. "I think he said that his family owned a large estate in Cumberland."

"He is the eldest son," said the judge. "The next to the eldest, I believe."

"And what is his business in America?"

"I don't know. But a great many English people come here nowadays, you know. It is a part of their education; yes; but some of them are pretty well educated before they get here," remarked the judge dryly, and then turned to the girl. "What do you know about his personal history and social standing in his own country?"

"I suppose it must be good," said Mrs. Nolen. "I think he said that his family owned a large estate in Cumberland."

"If Mr. Martin be my rival," resumed the judge, "let him have his chance and defeat me if he can. If he be the better man it will appear, and God forbid that I should make her my wife knowing that she would have been happier with another. But if love go for anything, I love her well, and in all my life is the first and only woman I have loved."

"You might have rivals more dangerous than Mr. Martin," returned the mother, with another smile, and so the interview came to a close.

"Bless me, not. I was only using an extreme illustration. But Mr. Martin wishes to claim something which had set my own heart on possessing."

"There was a manifest embarrassment in the judge's manner. Mrs. Nolen looked puzzled. She began to suspect there was something behind all this, but she could not divine what it was.

"I began life pretty early, as you know," continued he, after a pause.

"From the age of 14, I believe, I have supported myself. Measuring my existence by that standard, I might be called an old man. But though, in the matter of years, I am not exactly a boy, yet I am but 43 years old, and you will admit, my dear, that men have been known to live a good deal longer than that."

"I am sure you will live to be twice 43," put in Mrs. Nolen kindly.

"But that is all I would ask, if I might realize the happiness that I hope for," returned the judge, with a faint smile.

"And is this happiness anything that I can help to insure you?"

"I can hardly say that. In fact, it is essential in one way that it should come, if come at all, as freely and spontaneously as the sunshine from heaven. Nevertheless, I am under obligation to speak to you of my hopes, that you may appreciate my position and understand my conduct."

"They all seem to admire him," said Mrs. Nolen. "But I can think of no one in particular—unless it be Percy's friend, Mr. Martin."

"Valentine Martin—the young Englishman?"

"Yes, Percy sometimes brings him here. But, as far as I can see, he is not a rich man, nor is he a friend of Percy's. He is a young girl named Pauline, who is the daughter of a man named Mr. Bartemus Nolen, and she is the only child of him."

"I have heard of her," said the judge. "She is the daughter of a man who is very wealthy."

"She is the best girl in the world," said the mother.

"I don't know. But a great many English people come here nowadays, you know. It is a part of their education; yes; but some of them are pretty well educated before they get here," remarked the judge dryly, and then turned to the girl. "What do you know about his personal history and social standing in his own country?"

"I suppose it must be good," said Mrs. Nolen. "I think he said that his family owned a large estate in Cumberland."

"If Mr. Martin be my rival," resumed the judge, "let him have his chance and defeat me if he can. If he be the better man it will appear, and God forbid that I should make her my wife knowing that she would have been happier with another. But if love go for anything, I love her well, and in all my life is the first and only woman I have loved."

"You might have rivals more dangerous than Mr. Martin," returned the mother, with another smile, and so the interview came to a close.

"But that is all I would ask, if I might realize the happiness that I hope for," returned the judge, with a faint smile.

"And is this happiness anything that I can help to insure you?"

extended to him, seeming to prefer a less formal and regular life. He made no friends of large wealth, but, on the other hand, he never seemed to be cramped for means, and no one could be found from whom he had borrowed money.

If he were a trifling mysterious, nobody was concerned to fathom his mystery, for it was no one's interest to do so. Valentine Martin had not come to America to speculate, to organize a company, to raise capital, or to do any of those things that are apt to render foreign governments suspicious in our eyes. He had apparently come to amuse himself and mind his own affairs, and after a time he relinquished the vain effort to persuade him to reveal his secret, and came to the sensible conclusion that there was probably no secret to reveal.

The acquaintance and subsequent friendship between Martin and Percy Nolen had sprung up spontaneously, without any formal introduction. They had tastes and ideas in common, and they mutually pleased one another. Martin was perhaps the stronger character, but Percy was the more enterprising and lively, so that they were upon fairly even terms. One day the Englishman accepted an invitation to come and take afternoon tea at the Nolens'; he met Pauline on that occasion, and it was not afterwards necessary to urge him to repeat his visit. Pauline was interested in him as an Englishman, and after discussing his native country with him admiringly, he was soon won over to the same opinion by the Englishwoman. She was a young girl with dark hair and brown eyes, and was very attractive. Her manner was frank and simple, and she spoke with a decided English accent. She was a good companion and friend, and the two girls became very good friends.

"I understand," said Mrs. Nolen, "and indeed, I wished to help you, I should not be able to sing your praises to her. You bring what you are, the best thing to do is to let her know you are out for herself."

"If Mr. Martin be my rival," resumed the judge, "let him have his chance and defeat me if he can. If he be the better man it will appear, and God forbid that I should make her my wife knowing that she would have been happier with another. But if love go for anything, I love her well, and in all my life is the first and only woman I have loved."

"You might have rivals more dangerous than Mr. Martin," returned the mother, with another smile, and so the interview came to a close.

"But that is all I would ask, if I might realize the happiness that I hope for," returned the judge, with a faint smile.

"And is this happiness anything that I can help to insure you?"

"I suppose it must be good," said Mrs. Nolen. "I think he said that his family owned a large estate in Cumberland."

"If Mr. Martin be my rival," resumed the judge, "let him have his chance and defeat me if he can. If he be the better man it will appear, and God forbid that I should make her my wife knowing that she would have been happier with another. But if love go for anything, I love her well, and in all my life is the first and only woman I have loved."

"You might have rivals more dangerous than Mr. Martin," returned the mother, with another smile, and so the interview came to a close.

"But that is all I would ask, if I might realize the happiness that I hope for," returned the judge, with a faint smile.

"And is this happiness anything that I can help to insure you?"

"I suppose it must be good," said Mrs. Nolen. "I think he said that his family owned a large estate in Cumberland."

